

SPECIFICATION AMENDMENTS

Please amend the paragraph on page 6, lines 19-27, ending on page 7, lines 1-6, as follows:

Sub p21
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Computer system 100 includes processor 102 coupled to host bus 104. External cache memory 106 is also coupled to the host bus 104. Host-to-PCI bridge 108 is coupled to main memory 110, includes cache memory 106 and main memory 110 control functions, and provides bus control to handle transfers among PCI bus 112, processor 102, cache memory 106, main memory 110, and host bus 104. PCI bus 112 provides an interface for a variety of devices including, for example, LAN card ~~114~~118. PCI-to-ISA bridge 116 provides bus control to handle transfers between PCI bus 112 and ISA bus 114, IDE and universal serial bus (USB) functionality 120, and can include other functional elements not shown, such as a real-time clock (RTC), DMA control, interrupt support, and system management bus support. Peripheral devices and input/output (I/O) devices can be attached to various I/O interfaces 122 coupled to ISA bus 114. Alternatively, many I/O devices can be accommodated by a super I/O controller (not shown) attached to ISA bus 114. I/O devices such as modem 124 are coupled to the appropriate I/O interface, for example a serial interface as shown in Figure 1.

Please amend the paragraph on page 7, lines 7-21 as follows:

Sub p31
BIOS 126 is coupled to ISA bus 114, and incorporates the necessary processor executable code for a variety of low-level system functions and system boot functions. BIOS 126 can be stored in any computer readable medium, including magnetic storage media, optical storage media, flash memory, random access memory, read only memory, and communications media conveying signals encoding the instructions (e.g. signals from a network). When BIOS 126 boots up (starts up) computer system 100, it first determines whether certain specified hardware in computer system 100 is in place and operating properly. BIOS 126 then loads some or all of operating system 128 from a

3 storage device such as a disk drive into main memory 110. Operating system 128 is a program that manages the resources of computer system 100, such as processor 102, main memory 110, storage device controllers, network interfaces including LAN card ~~114~~118, various I/O interfaces 122, and data busses 104, 112, 114. Operating system 128 reads one or more configuration files 130 to determine the type and other characteristics of hardware and software resources connected to computer system 100.
